Our Continent.

They say she is cold, but they say what they do not, cannot know, he very flowers that hang from the girdle of Spring were glowing under the snow.

Is the violet cold that it shrinks from the gaze and the touch of the herd! Is the song of the thrush, though it is not per-

mitted to fondle the bird!

They often love fondest, love surest, who never betray the emotion: I could tell you of one whom she loves with a passion as deep as the ocean.

It is true that, in words, she has never confessed to the feeling; Love chooses a daintler way for its choisest and sweetest revealing.

Never once has he touched her lips with h own, never once caressed her hand-He might kiss and caress to his heart's con tent would be only understand!

"Cold! Cold!" Did he know all her heart, as they flippantly say it, He would leap with his might at the falsehood to throttle and stifle and slay it.

Some time he will know what to-day he would barter his life to be knowing-Not, perhaps, till the roses and daisies above her are budding and blowing.

She may die with the weight of her delicate secret ucon mer; Then may God charge His angels to crown her with Heavenly blessing and honor!

Bo they who were made to be lovers, alas they are nothing but friends; He dare not, she will not-behold, for the want of a word how it ends!

Well, the case is, at least, no marvel, the story is common and old; Moura over it, sneer at it, which you will, but you shall not say she is cold!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSE-HOLD.

Annealing Nails.

Common cut nails may be annealed and made flexible, so that they can be clinched like wrought nails, by heating them red hot and cooling them slowly in a heap of fine coal dust. This softens the iron so that it will bend without breaking. If coal dust cannot be produced saydust will make a very produced, sawdust will make a very good substitute if the heap is covered with moist sand to retain the heat and the smoke of the charred wood. Small chips used in the same way may be use instead of sawdust.

A Hint for Sheep Breeders.

A French breeder famous for his suc cess, when asked how he was enabled to fatten sheep so well and so quickly, said he had no secret. "Induce ani-mals to eat abundantly of a large variety of well prepared food—that is all there is of it." Mr. Putnam lately told us of cattle, at times choosing sorrel, for instance, or daisy-sour and bitter herbs, but which restore their appetite and thrift. In the new practice of clean culture and of preparing fodder purely of single plants, as of clover or maize, there may be need of occasional condimental relishes such as are naturally supplied in the mixed composition of

mental relishes such as are naturally supplied in the mixed composition of most meadow grass.

Flower Beds.

The prevaining rasmon of filling up flower beds with soil until they present the appearance of mounds is so evidently opposed to the requirements of ordinary flowering pots in a hot, dry ordinary flowering pots in a hot, dry climate, as to excite surprise in the minds of every person who knows anything about plant growth. The dejected appearance of the plants thus elevated might be thought sufficient to attract the attention of their owners and lead them to investigate the cause. But the owners of such plants are those who will claim that they have no luck in raising flowers, or will blame somebody for furnishing them with bad seeds or bad plants. They never think of doing what is apparent should be done; that is, to make the surface of the bed perfectly level.

The Red Berkshires.

Friends of the Jersey Red, Duroc, or Red Berkshire pig, will be pleased to learn that in answer to questions as to the final or "killing" value of their fa-vorites, the buyers for the larger houses in Chicago declare that they are willing at any time to pay five cents per hundred pounds more, and in most cases from ten to fifteen cents more, for fat pigs of this breed than they will give for pigs of other breeds of like weight and condition. They yield a greater percentage of valuable product than is given by any other pigs usually found in the Chicago market.—Breeders' Gazette.

We understand that Phil. D. Miller. of Panora, has one of the finest herds in the state of this breed of hogs. All stock furnished by him will be of the best. - Marshall Times.

Saving Cabbages Till Spring.

Germantown Telegraph.

We know of no better way to preserve cabbages through the winter than that which we have recommended for a number of years. It is to plant or set them up in rows as they grow—that is, with the roots down—fill in with soil pretty freely, then make a covering by planting two posts where a covering by planting two posts where there is a fence to rest on, or four where there is not, allowing for a pitch to carry off the water; lay bean-poles opposite the way of the pitch and cover with corn-fodder or straw or boards. In using through the winter avoid as much as possible the sun side and close up again. We have not found that setting the cabbage upside-down in the rows, as many do, of any edvantage, as we have kept ours for advantage, as we have kept ours for more than twenty years in the way we mention in a sound, perfect condition, through the winter into the spring, and could even up to the first of May if de-desirable. We see other methods recommended, and they may answer just as well. but as to our own we speak from a long experience.

Putting Away Tools.

American Agriculturist. The wearing out of farm implements is, as a rule, due more to neglect, than use. If tools can be well taken are of, it will pay to buy those made of the best steel, and finished in the best manner; but in common hands, and with common care, such are of little

plied hot. This is good for the iron or steel parts of every sort of tool. Wood work should be painted with good, boiled linseed oil, white lead and turboiled linseed oil, white lead and turpentine, colored of any desired tint;
red is probably the best color. Keep
he cattle away until the paint is dry
and hard, or they will lick, with death
as the result. If it is not desired to
use paint on hand tools, the boiled oil
with turpentine and "liquid drier,"
does just as well. Muny prefer to saturate the wood-work of farm implements with crude petroleum. This can
not be used with color, but is applied
by itself, so long as any is absorbed by
the pores of the wood. the pores of the wood. English Shire Horses

The English Shire bred draft horses somewhat resemble the Clydesdales. Dealers frequently sell them for Clydes-dales, because the latter command a higher price in the market. The English Shire horses are powerfully built, strong limbed, heavy boned, compact, close coupled, muscular formed animals, weighing from 1600 to 2000 lbs. They are well adapted for large drays or lumber wagons, where great weight and power are required to steady and move large loads of merchandise or minerals at a moderate pace. The Eng-glish Shires have been crossed with the Scotch Clydesdale, and this is claimed to have produced a family superior to either breed. The cross of the Scotch sire with the English mare it is claimed to have bred an excellent draft horse, superior to either sire or dam. Both breeds were originally founded upon the union of lines of powerful draft hor-ses, the reunion of lives long separated be expected to culminate in a superior family. The good qualities that either possessed, single-handed, when com-bined together, would give additional force of character to the issue and improve the breed. It is the way that all breeds are founded, and their progeny raised up to a higher standard of ex-

Suggestions of and for the Season.

American Agriculturist.

It is difficult to tell just what kind of weather November will bring. We are likely to have hard frosts, some snow storms, and a foretaste of the coming winter. The fine, mellow weather of October of the coming winter of the coming winter of the coming winter. October often lingers, and a long In dian Summer may allow the doing of a large amount of out-door work. All in all, this is a month when much may be expected in fair weather and foul, and therefore it is all the more neces sary that every good day be taken advantage of, and every bad one be provided against. Should any of the work that properly belongs to last month, be still unfinished, such as sowing winter grain, husking corn, etc., it should be pushed to completion at once. The wheat that is sown in early November often does well, though late sowing has nothing in itself to recommend it. Rye may be sown so late, that there is only time, before the freezing weather sets in, for the plant to get a fair start. Corn-husking can be done in the barn at any time, but it is more pleasant and profitable to do this work in the field during warm weather. Much grain is thrashed in this month, partly because the thrashers were not earlier available and the work is not so pressing. Some farmers suffer from not speaking for the thrashers earlier in the season. Those with large grain farms may have their own machine, and thus be inde-pendent of those who go from farm to farm. Farmers with only a small

be done as well when it rains, as during the brightest sunshine. Rearing and Training of Children. American Agriculturist. Never hamper and torment children with clothes that are "too nice" to be anything but wretched in. They may be taught reasonable care in regard to idiotic parentage. There are cheap, light, half-wool fabrics, sold in gray, and gingham, requiring no starching when wasked, and not soiling or rump ling easily.

in good trim for the time when they

Let the children have plenty of sleep. I have seen young children-almost infants-waked and made to get up two hours before their natural sleep was finished, merely because it was thought best that they should "eat breakfast with the other people." Im-agine yourself in the hands of a giant, the midst of profound and refreshing slumber, just for the privilege of eating breakfast with a lot of other giants who grin at you if you are cross, and perhaps vigorously spank you—some one of them—if you do or say anything expressive of your wretched feel2; cs.

There are no healthy children who take more sleep than they need; and yet we often see young boys "routed" before sunrise and set to work, with empty stomach and dizzy heads, at chores that might just as well aw it the coming of a decent hour. Let s the coming of a decent hour. Let is all pray to be preserved from the slashing, mule-headed, and often ignoring ant farmer, who "drives" everything before him—including his wife any children! In the long run he comes one a good ways behind his more efficient and more enlightened neighbor, who takes things easily and does things pleasantly, and steers clear of that kind of haste which makes waste. The first step toward making boys "hitle the farm" is to cut down their right, ul hours of sleep, and make the beginning of every day wretched to them. of every day wretched to them. 5

A very quick child made an observation to her governess the other day, which had a great deal of truth n it. 'How is it, my dear," inquired the lady, "that you do not understand this simple thing?" "I do not know, indeed," she answered, with a perplexed look; "But I sometimes think I have so many things to learn that I have not time to understand."

advantage. Iron and steel parts should be cleaned with dry sand and a cob, or scraped with a piece of soft iron, washed and oiled if necessary, and in a day or two cleaned off with the corn-cob and dry sand. Finally paint the iron part with rosin and beeswax, in the proportion of 4 of rosin in the proportion of 4 of beesway, in the proportion of 4 of rosin 've growed a good deal bigger, an' zat's to 1 of wax, melted together and ap- why I didn't 'member you.'

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Plaster of Paris.

It is said that plaster of paris of sufficient hardness to be used as a mould for metal may be made by using 40 per cent of alum in the water which is intended to be mixed up with the plaster.

It is maintained by Dr. E. S. Wood, of Harvard Medical College, that lead poisoning presents this interesting feature: Of two members of the same family exposed to as nearly as possible the same influences, one may be affect-ed with symptoms of lead poisoning in a short time, and the other not for many months.

Heat and Mortality.

A writer in one of the scientific journals contends that the "excess of mortality in hot weather depends largely upon the heat evolved from the cooking stove, and that by utilizing that heat as a means of ventilation, much benefit might be derived and the mortality lowered."

Diphtherta. Dr. Denker, of St. Petersburg, treats diphtheria by first giving the person a laxative, and when its operation has ceased he gives drinks acidulated with hydrochloric acid and then a gargle of lime water and hot milk every two hours. His method has been very suc-

Velocity of Light.

Professor A. A. Michelson has nearly completed his arrangements for a reinvestigation of light at the Cass School of Applied Sciences, at Cleve-land, Ohio. In 1879, he found that light traveled at the rate of 186,380 miles in a second—a result which differs slightly from those obtained of late years by M. Cornu and professor New-

Comet of 1812.

M. M. Schulhoff and Bosseri consider the period of the comet of 1812 to be 17.7 years, or one year longer than that assigned by Encke, who first proved the impossibility of representing the data of observations by a parabola. Taking into consideration the effect of planetary perturbation since the last should have known it at any rate appearance of this comet, they believe it reasonable to suppose that the summer of 1883 will see it at perihelion.

Statuary. The second of the four sitting statues that are to commemorate the landing at Plymouth in 1620 is completed. The one already in place represents "Morality," and this second one, which is the gift of Roland Mather of Hart-ford, is symbolic of "Education," being a woman's figure of large size seated on a pedestal. The statue is cut from a single block of granite, at a cost, including a marble panel with various designs; of \$20,000. The other two statues will represent "Liberty' and "Law."

A dispatch from the Observatory at Paris, relative to the large comet now visible in the morning in the east, says: The nucleus gives a continuous spectrum, very brilliant and very much extended towards the violet. Both tail and nucleus give the sodium lines ex-tremely brilliant, very sharply divided and characteristic. They seem dis-placed towards the red." The spectroscope observations reported in the above dispatch are of extraordinary in-terest. They indicate that this is the second comet that has shown a sodium spectrum. The first was that discovered by Wells, at Dudley Observatory, and observed at that institution in full est, since it indicates that the comet will be needed; harnesses to be cleaned and oiled; grain to be fanned; wood to is now moving towards the earth with planetary velocity. Such an observabe split, and many other jobs that can tion has never been made before in the case of any comet. The comet is now moving westward from the sun at the rate of five or six degrees daily. It is almost certain that the comet has now passed its perihelion, or the point where it is nearest the sun. Astronomers will now be anxious to learn if man. this comet is identical with the one resoiling their clothes, but to see a child in a constant spiritual straight-jacket If this identity is proved, it will follow for fear the mud-cakes, or the game of marbles, or the jolly romp will soil the knees, or "muss" the apron, or disarrange the hair, is an indication of the smallest perihelion distance on record. On the whole, this maw be regarded as one of the most extraordinaand in brown plaids and stripes, that ry comets of modern times. The only into excellent dresses or blouses for little folks, being just as cool as print the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which, like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which, like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which, like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which, like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which, like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which, like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which like this one, was visationally in the folks, being just as cool as print of 1843, which like the folks of the f ble to the naked eve in full sunlight.

Columbus and the Northmen.

What does discovery mean? In what does it consist? If the Vikings had already visited the American shore, could it be rediscovered? Was it not that the lethal capacities of Pakamaran, the renowned Javanese Death-Norwegian Kraaken or Richard of easy for Columbus to visit Iceland, to hear the legends of the Vikings, and to follow in their path? These are the questions that have lately been often asked. The answes is that Columbus trobably visited Iceland, possibly heard the Viking legends but to be a visit of savage beasts, serpents, and birds, beard the Viking legends but to some the countries of savage beasts, serpents, and birds, and the viking legends but to some the countries of savage beasts, serpents, and birds, and the viking legends but to viking legends of the vikings, and to follow in their path? These are the questions that have lately been often the subtle poison given off by the viking legends of the vikings, and to give the viking legends of the vikings, and to give the viking legends of the vikings are the questions that have lately been often the vikings are the vikings are the questions that have lately been often the viking legends of the vikings are the questions that the effects of the subtle poison given off by the viking legends of the v es of savage beasts, serpents, and birds, or that a certain death awaits any foolheard the Viking legends, but certainhardy traveller attempting to cross it; ly did not follow in the path they in-dicated. To follow them would have been to make a series of successive voyages as they did, each a sort of coasting trip, from Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, from Greenland to Vinland. To follow them would have been to steer north northwest from Spain, whereas his glory lies in the fact that he sailed due west forlorn of vegetation. It is approached by two footsteps, winding downwards from the hills by which it is surrounded. into the open sea, and found America. His will begins "In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, who inspired me with the idea, and afterward confirmed me in it, that by traversing the ocean westwardly," etc. Thus accurately westwardly," etc. Thus accurately did he state his own title to fame. So far as climate and weather were con-cerned, he actually incurred less risk than the Northmen; but when we consider that he sailed directly out across an unknown ocean on the faith of a theory, his deed was incomparably greater.

There is one strong reason for her the sailed drop down stone-dead, slain by its poistone. There is one strong reason for her the sailed drop down stone-dead, slain by its poistone.

There is one strong reason for believing that Columbus knew but vaguely of their voyage, or did not know of it at all, or did not connect the Vinland they fould with the India he sought. This is the fact, that he never, so far as we know, used their success as an argument in trying to cess as an argument in trying to not altogether with regret, to relegate persuade other people. For eight years, by his own statement, he exploded myths. was endeavoring to convert men to his project. "For eight years," he says, "I was torn with disputes, and my project was matter of mockery" (cosu de burla). During this time he never made one convert among those best qualified, either through theory or practice, to form an opinion—"not a pillot nor a sailor nor a philosopher, nor any kind of scientific man," he says "put any faith in it." Now those was endeavoring to convert men to his

were precisely the men whom the story of Vinland, if he had been able to quote DOMESTIC RECIPES.

, would have convinced. The

must have been either that he did not

in converting practical men an ounce of Vinland would have been worth a

a pound of cosmography. Certainly he

minds, and he could well adapt his ar-

may safely assume that if he knew the

traditions about Vinland, they made no great impression on his mind. Why should they have made such impression? The Northmen them-selves had had 500 years to forget Vin-

in the northern seas, and very remote

indeed from that gorgeous India, which Marco Polo had described, and which

was the subject of so many dreams.

More than all, Columbus was a man of

abstract thought, whose nature it was

to proceed upon theories, and he fortified himself with the traditions of phil-

osophers, authorities of whom the

Northmen had never heard. That one

saying of the cosmographer Aliaco, quoting Aristotle, had more weight with one like Columbus than a ship's

crew of Vikings would have had: "Ar-

istotle holds that there is but a narrow

sca [parvum mare] between the wes-tern points of Spain and the eastern border of India." Ferdinand Colum-

bus tells us how much influence that sentence had with his father; but we

Traveling on the Mixed Train.

On some of the Western roads they

attach a passenger car to a freight train and call it "mixed." It isn't in

the order of things that such trains

"Are we most there, conductor?"

Half an hour later, the nervous man

you fix it so as to rattle along a lit

later the conductor saw him chatting

gaily and laughing heartily with a brother victim, and approached the

"Don't feel so badly about your wife's

"Time heals all wounds," sighed

The Upas Valley Story Exploded.

Another romantic tradition has been

refuted, another thrilling illusion dis-

pelled, by Dr. Otto Kuntze's discovery

Valley, are as utterly fabulous as the

for the eminent German explorer has paid Pakamaran an exhaustive visit,

and reports it to be as healthy as any

other part of the island. In the way of

corpses, he did not see so much as a

dead fly within its precincts. He de-

scribes it as a small circular depression

in a gorge of the Dieng Mountains,

about seven square metres in size and

By one of these paths Dr. Kuntze en-tered the Death Valley, despite the en-

treaties of his guides and servants, one

of whom repeatedly strove to hold him back by force, and, having traversed

Pakamaran in every direction, quitted

"I've lost a patient," said a doctor,

time. "Remember, my wife is sick,

Traveler's Magazine.

among the traffic.

and I'm anxious."

onductor stolidly.

can recognize her.'

the man subsided.

tor savagely."

the nervous man.

spoke to you last.

London Telegraph.

death?'

BAKED QUINCES .- Wash and core ripe quinces, fill with sugar, and bake in a baking dish with a little water; to that they were not convinced shows that they were not told the story; and if Columbus did not tell it, the reason be eaten hot or cold, with cream and sugar. know it, or did not attach much weight to it. He would have told it if only to shorten his own labor in argumet: for

To KEEP CHEESE. - To keep chees moist, wrap it up in a linen cloth dipped in white wine. This not only keeps the cheese moist, but improves the flavor.

PRUNE WHIP .- Sweeten to taste and stew three-quarters of a pound of prunes; when perfectly cold, add the whites of four eggs beaten stiff, stir all of this together till light; put in a dish guments to each one. The way in which he managed his sailors on his voyage shows that he sought all sorts of means to command confidence. He would have treated his hearers to all the tales in sagas if that would have and bake twenty minutes; when cold, serve in a large dish, and cover with good cream. the tales in sagas if that would have helped the the matter; the Skraellings and the unipeds, or one-legged men of the Norse legends, would have been discussed by many a Genoese or Por-tuguese fireside; and Chlumbus might never have needed to trouble Ferdi-nand and Isabella with his tale. We

CHOICE FIG CAKE. - Take a large cup of butter and two and a half cups of sugar, and beat well together, one cup of sweet milk, three pints of flour with three teaspoons baking powder, whites of sixteen eggs, a pound and a quarter of figs well floured, and cut in strips like citron; no flavoring.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.-Take a dozen large ripe cucumbers, pare, cut open and remove the seeds, and grate to a pulp: place the pulp in a bag of thin muslin and hang it up to drain. Next day remove the grated cucumber from land, and had employed the time pretty effectually for that purpose. None of them had continued to go there. As it met the ears of Columbus, Vinland may have seemed but one more island in a jar with sufficient vinegar to cover

> PARIS CAKE .- One pound of butter, one pound of pulverized sugar, one pound of well-sifted cornstarch, whites of twelve eggs, yolks of eight eggs. Beat the yolks of the twelve eggs thoroughly; add the sugar and beat well again; then add the well beaten whites of the eggs, then the cornstarch, and lastly add the melted butter very gradually; beat them all together. one hour.

BURDOAN STEW .- Take the remains of a cold fowl, cut it in pieces and put it in a stewpan. Add two ladlefuls of soup, one tablespoonful of anchovy sauce, one tablesphonful of flour, and sufficient water or stock to cover the meat: one large onion (fried in butter), cayenne pepper and pickled oysters. Stir it and stew it gently for two hours. Cover it close, and when serving up squeeze half a lemon over the whole.

CREAM CUSTARD .- Sweeten a pint of ream with powdered white sugar, set it on a few coals. When hot stir in white wine until it curdles; add rose should travel very rapidly, and some-times there is considerable growling water or essence of lemon to the taste, and turn into dessert dishes or cups. Another way of making them is to mix asked a nervous man for the hundredth a pint of cream with one of milk, five beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of flour, and three of sugar; add nutmeg to the "We'll get there on time, said the tast, and bake in cups or ple-plates in a quick oven.

approached him again.
"I guess she's dead now," said he mournfully, "but I'd give you a little something extra if you could manage CHOCOLATE PUDDING .- Quart milk, one cup of sugar; one-third of a cup of Baker's chocolate, one whole egg and yolks of three more, and two spoonfuls of corn starch. Leave out a cup of milk to mix the ingredients. to catch up with the funeral. Maybe she wont be so decomposed but what I Boil those until the milk begins to thicken, then pour into your pudding dish. When cold make a fresting of The conductor growled at him and the whites of the eggs used, and stiden "Conductor," said he, after an hour's with sugar; a little vanilla; pour over silence. "Conductor, if the wind isn't dead ahead, I wish you'd put on some steam. I'd like to see where my the pudding and set in the oven three minutes. A little chocolate beaten into the frosting is also very nice.

wife is buried before the tombstone crumbles to pieces. Put yourself in my place for a moment! VERISON STEAK .- An excellent way to cook venison steak is to put a thin spider over the fire and let it get very The conductor shook him off, and the man relapsed into profound melanhot, then put in a very thick venison steak nicely trimmed. As soon as it and observed at that institution in full day. The reported displacement of the two sodium lines toward the red end of the spectrum is of the highest interest, since it indicates that the comet you fix it so as to rattle along a lit-spoonfal of butter, some pepper and salt, half a gill of port wine and a ta-"If you come near me again I'll blespoonful of current jelly. Turn the steak over and over in this mixture, knock you down," snorted the conducand then serve it at once. It is better if cooked at the table in a chafing The nervous man regarded him sadly, and went to his seat. Two hours

GOLDEN COFFEE. -- For two persons, take four heaping teaspoons ground coffee, tie up in a piece of Swiss muslin leaving room for expansion, pour on one pint of boiling water, cover close and set on back of stove ten minutes. Beat one egg with a dover egg beater thoroughly, divide it into two coffee cups, add the usual quantity of "And you are not so particular about the note," sneered the conducsugar for each. Hold the coffee urn high up, pour the boiling coffee on the egg, add the warm milk; and with the golden foam standing above the rim of "Not now. That's all right. Don't worry. I've been figuring up, and I find that the note has outlawed since I the cup. you have a pretty picture to look at, and will think you never knew how good coffee could taste before.

FROSTING.—A delicate frosting for loaf cake is made of a half a teacupful of water, three cups of sugar and the whites of two eggs. Boil the su-gar and water until it is white and begins to look like wax. Beat the whites of the eggs, and taking the syrup from the fire stir in the eggs and beat them in till the syrup is cool. When cool add a ha f pound of sweet almonds blanched and powdered, or chopped fine. For a small cake, half the quantity here given will be sufficient. place of the almonds, you may, for the sake of variety, chop a quarter of a pound of citron very fine, and beat in

the frosting. This makes a nice filling for layer cake. RAMEKINS .- Half a pound of cheese grated and beaten with a piece of butter the size of an egg, and the yolks of four eggs; cut the crust from two small slices of bread and boil soft with a little milk: stir in the cheese and season highly with pepper, salt and mus-tard. Pour in a baking dish. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, spread over, place in the oven a few minutes to brown. Ramekins can be made by simply rolling out the remains of a puff paste until it is smooth, grating over it dried cheese, sprinkling with Cavenne pepper, folding over once, and then rolling out again and cutting it into small strips, shape the strips into rolled lengths and bake them for a

ROAST VENISON .- Select a saddle of fresh juicy venison weighing about eight pounds. Season with pepper and salt, lard it with strips of fat pork, or put plenty of butter cut into small pieces over the top. Dredge it with flour, sprinkle a little water over it, and put it into a hot, steady over, with hot was it into a hot, steady oven, with hot wa-ter in the bottom of the dripping-pan. Bake it according to the directions given for roast beef. It will take about two hours to cook it. A haunch of venson may be roasted the same way, but three hours will be required to cook it. three hours will covered with a thick paste of flour and water before putting it in the oven. The neck and leg of venison may also be roasted according to the directions given. If liked, venison may be basted occasionally with claret. Always serve it steaming hot, with hot plates. Serve with it currant or wild-grape jelly

The Traveled Lady.

Cheek. A jaunt over the railway is often as good as a trip to the minstrels. Last week we took a jaunt over the Michi-gan Central, and during our waking moments we were highly edified, amused and instructed by the tone and and conversation of two ladies in the seat fornist our own, across the aisle and abaft the binnacle. The variety of their intelligence and a vast fund of general information, attracted our attention, and we just sat there and drank it all in like cold truth from a living spring.

"Do you suppose they have air brakes on this train?" inquired the one next the window, with a bronze green plume in her hat. "Oh, yes, they run 'em now on all

trains. "What are they for?"

"Oh, they are to ventilate the car and give 'em more fresh air. I heard they intended to put 'em on cattle cars so the poor animals could get plenty of oxygen."
"Indeed! This is a wonderful age. Did you ever ride in a chair car?"

"Oh, yes, they are just the nicest kind of cars. Some of 'em are real easy, too; have rockers on 'em. But I like a sleeper the best." "Yes, they are more homelike and comfortable. If any accidents happen

they unhook the sleeper and leave it at the last station.' "Why, my! How nice."
"Yes, and the sleeper is much more

comfortable to ride in, because you don't go as fast as the rest of the train. "It don't?"

"Oh no. Charles says the Pullman company won't allow the railroad to haul the sleepers near so fast as the rest of the cars." "Why, how strange!"

"Yes, very." "What do you suppose makes the

ars sway so, back and forth?" "O, I heard the railroad company had been experimenting lately, with rockers on the cars. It's something to do with concussion and retraction of the expansive compression, or something

of that kind. "What a wonderful age!"
"It is, really. And these accident insurance companies are a great im-provement over the old style of trav-eling. Charles says all first-class roads earry them nowadays, and it makes one so much more secure to know that they are on the same train with one of them. They are worked by electricity, and must cost awful high, don't you think so?"

'Yes, they must that."

Georgia Hospitality.

Detroit Free Press. As I got beyond Rossville, in riding out to the battlefield of Chickamauga it began to rain, and the way the thunder roared and the lightning opened the floodgates was appalling. A farmer just over the Georgia line beekoned me out of the wet, and there I stuck from one o'clock till dark. It was a steady storm without a break for a minute, and as there were no signs of it clearing up before midnight, the man said I had better stay all night. It looked that way to me too, but it was a log house with only one room and only two beds for the twelve of us. There were six children, some half grown, the farmer and his wife, an old woman, a son-in-law, a young woman, and my-self. It looked as if some of us would have to stand up to sleep, and along about nine o'clock I began to get neryous. Perhaps the old man noticed it for soon after that hour he said: "Stranger, we'll step out and look at the weather."

We went to the barn, and after a lock at the horse, returned and found all the women in one bed and the light

"Shake off and jump into t'other bed." whispered the man, and I followed his directions. I was no sooner in than he followed. Then came the young man, then the old one, then the three boys lay across our feet, the up per one resting across my knees. It was impossible to move or turn, but in ten minutes all were snoring away as if that was their usual way of going to bed. I heard the old clock strike 11 12, 1 and 2, and was finally dozing off, ween a man opened the door, walked in and began to undress. The noise aroused the farmer who carefully call-

ed out: "Who's that?" "Me."
"Who's me?"

"Jim Baker." "Oh, Jim, ch? Want to stay all night?" "I reckon." "Well, strip off and pile in between

the fust two on the front-there's only four of us lying len'thwise." Jim piled in without another word being said, and was soon asleep, and as I was silently sliding out to finish the night on the floor, the farmer sleepily

"That you Tom? Pull off yer butes and slip in here-lots of room left yet.'

The Annual Growth of Tress-

An interesting observation on tree rings is recorded by Professor Bache-lart in La Nature, during a visit to the ruins of Palenque, Mexico, in 1859. M. Charnay caused all the t.ees that hid the facade of one of the pyramids of the palace to be cut down. On a second visit in 1880, he cut the trees that had grown since 1859, and he remarked that all of them had a number of concentrated circles greatly superior to their age. The oldest could only have been twenty-two years of age, but on a section of one of them he counted 250 circles; the tree was sixty to sixty-five centimeters in diameter. A shrub, eighteen months old at most nad eighteen concentric circles. Charnay found the case repeated in every spacies, and in trees of all sizes. He concluded that in a hot and moist climate, where nature is never at rest, it may produce, not one circle a year, as with us, but one a month. The age of a monument has often been calculated from that of trees that have grown on its ruins. For Palenque, M. Larainzar calculated 1700 years, hav-Charnay's observation requires the number to be cut down to 150 or 20) years, making a considerable difference, 1500 years. Prof. Bachelart asks whether M. Charnay took account of certain colored rings which some tropical trees present in cross section, and which are to be distinguished from the annual circles.

There is a vast difference between suffering for purposes of development and discipline, and suffering as the re-sult of evil doing—all the difference be-tween the shower which drops bless-ings, and the storm-cloud black with thunder and tempest.

Laramie Boomerang We were pained to see a large mule brought into town yesterday with his off side worn away until it looked very thin. It looked as though the pensive mule had laid down to look over its past life, and being in company with several other able-bodied mules, all of whom were attached to a government freight wagon going down a mountain, this particular animal, while wrapped in a brown study, had been pulled several miles with so much unction, as it were, that when the train stopped it was found that this large and highly accomplished mule had worn his side off so thin that you could see his inmost thoughts.

When we saw him, he looked as though if he had his life to live over again, he would select a different place and time to ponder over his previous history. Sometimes a mule's firmness causes his teetotal and everlasting overthrow.

Firmness is a good thing in its place, but we should early learn that to be firm, we need not stand up against a cyclone until our eternal economy is blown into the tops of the neighboring tree. Moral courage is a good thing, but it is useless unless you have a liver to go along with it. Sometimes a man is required to lay down his life for his principles, but the cases where he is expected to lay down his digester on the altar of his belief is comparatively seldom.

We may often learn a valuable lesson from the stubborn mule, and guard against the too protuterant use of our own ideas in opposition to other pow-ers against which it is useless to contend. It may be wrong for giant pow-der to blow the top of a man's head off without cause, but repeated contests have proved that even when giant powder is in the wrong, it is eventually victorious.

Let us, therefore, while reasonably fixed in our purpose, avoid the display of a degree of fitness, which will seatter us around over two school districts and confuse the coroner in his inquest.

Hats in Churches.

All the Year Round. Jewish congregations worship with their heads covered: so do the Qua-kers, although St. Paul's injunctions on the matter are clearly condemna-tory of the practice. The Puritans of the commonwealth would seem to have kept their hats on whether preaching or being preached to, since Pepys's notes hearing a simple clergyman claiming against men wearing their hats in the church, and a year afterward (1662) writes: "To the French Church in the Savoy, and there they have the common prayer book, read in French, and which I never saw before, the minister do preach with his hat on, I suppose in further conformity with our Church." William III. rather scandalized his church-going subjects by following Dutch custom, and keep-ing his head covered in church, and when it did please him to doff his ponderous hat during the service he invariably donned it as the preacher mounted the pulpit stairs. When Bossuet, at the age of fourteen, treated the gay sinners of the Hotel de Rambouil-let to a midnight sermon. Voltaire sat

it out with his hat on. but uncovering

when the boy preacher had finished bowed low before him, saying: "Sir, I

never heard a man preach at once so early and so late."



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